

# WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY

H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

*Fellow Citizens:* I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,

HENRY J. BRENT,  
Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am.  
Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

We have received another communication from our New Orleans correspondent, "A Democrat," having an important bearing upon our main subject—the evil of foreign influence as it is in the United States—to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The communication of our correspondent, "An Irishman's Slave," (we wish he had assumed a less humiliating signature) seems to call for comment, but the press of matter and the want of time, compel us to defer our remarks for the next number, when we will endeavor to explain the ground of our hopes. His sentiments are patriotic, but his feelings are rather despondent. By his own showing, the cause is good and the evil great; and it will not be creditable either to abandon the one, or submit to the other, without an effort. Whatever may be the result, we shall find consolation in honesty of purpose and conscious duty in an undertaking worthy the most exalted patriotism and talents of the country.

The United States Gazette, speaking of Canada, which is involved in the strife and horrors of civil, or rather *uncivil* war, says: "not only do hostile troops gather within our country and take refuge here when repulsed from the invaded territory, but we have in our cities open and avowed efforts to enlist the services of men against a nation with whom we are at peace and in political and commercial intercourse. We saw on Sunday at the corners of the streets (Philadelphia), placarded, invitations to attend a meeting where plans were to be adopted for aiding the rebellion in Canada." The Gazette deprecates this proceeding as contrary to the usages of neutral nations, and as inconsistent with our treaty stipulations with Great Britain and the good faith of honorable sovereignties. We repeat and urge the question of the Gazette: Is this right? We would farther ask, is it compatible with national honor and integrity, that Canadian emissaries should be permitted to travel through this country to inflame the feelings of our people, calling on them for men and means to carry on war to the prejudice of existing relations of amity, and at the imminent hazard of all the calamities of war affecting the interests of fifteen millions of people? Above all, is it proper that a custom-house officer, directly dependent upon, and amenable to, the Federal Executive, should be permitted to take not only an active, but a leading part, in carrying this project into effect, by addressing these meetings as if in defiance of the special law of the last session of Congress, and he too a foreigner? Is it right that the conductor of a Press in this City, pending the call of a similar meeting by Mackenzie and Theller, should take so zealous a part in endeavoring to further the objects of this meeting by open efforts, when this Editor is said to hold social and political relations to the Executive, to be an organ of the Government, and known to be patronized by the Administration? And who is he? One of a firm, both of whom are foreigners, employed to do the printing of the Departments, to the exclusion of practical Natives, more worthy, more honest, and perhaps more needy.

We hold it to be wrong in any individual to act thus; but it is, in our opinion, inexcusable and highly reprehensible in an officer under the Government to be guilty of it: because, on the maxim that the principal is responsible for the act of his agent, the conduct of such agent will be applicable to the Government, and the inevitable inference will be, if this impropriety be not corrected, that it is secretly connived at, and therefore sanctioned by that Government. So far as these persons are concerned, the President holds the remedy in his own hand, and he ought to apply it to those who are thus using or abusing official station, to subvert our Canadian revolutionists, thereby subjecting our Government to the imputation of bad faith. Among those who stand prominent in getting up these "Sympathizing Meetings," and who are most ardent in their efforts to produce a spirit of insubordination by addressing them, we see the name of McNeven, and Ming, and Riell, and others. All of them foreigners!!! Some of these very men are officers in the custom-house in the city of New York, and not only is the Administration to blame for putting and for keeping them there, but the country and our native citizens are defrauded by such employment.

Let us also inquire who these itinerant Canadian revolutionists are that are striving by strong though deceptive appeals to instigate our citizens to open and shameful transgression of the laws. Mackenzie and Theller are foreigners not only as to the United States, but also as to Canada. The former is a Scotchman, of whom we know

nothing. The latter is an Irishman, who having formerly lived here, is well known, and whose character, it appears, badly comports with his high anticipations of revolutionizing Canada, or of leading an army to victory. If, however, those concerned desire to throw off the British government, we are perfectly satisfied. If they are oppressed, we wish them relief; but let them confine their operations within their own limits, and cease their efforts to involve this country in their difficulties contrary to its wish, interest, integrity, and honor.

The only legitimate object of all government is the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number. And we doubt whether the authorities of Great Britain are regulated by this rule in their government of the Canadas. So far then as they deviate therefrom, we wish them successful opposition and defeat. Yet we are not willing to, incur the consequences of war to effect the independence of Canada. We have individual and family interests to guard; we have experienced these evils in our own person and know still more of them in the persons of our forefathers who lived through two American wars, and having an equal right with any other individual, we will exercise it on an occasion so eventful by speaking out. It appears to us, however, that if the people of Canada wish and are ready for reform, the leaders in it, as far as we can judge, are not likely to impart much credit to their cause. This, if not their fault, is certainly their misfortune.

The men, more brave, engage in fight,  
And they are sacrificed;  
Their coward generals take to flight,  
And they should be despised!

The following extract is from the New York Commercial Advertiser. What should the Americans think of this specimen of foreign villainy? This Pole who, in a letter to a British officer, styles himself "Commander of the Patriot forces at Prescott," basely attempts to justify or palliate his crime by implicating our Government in the heinous guilt of having commissioned him as an officer of the expedition against Canada!—an allegation too preposterous to be countenanced by the most credulous. Truly the occurrences of every day are calculated to make us utterly intolerant of foreigners. If politicians will not help us to secure legislative relief, we invoke the farmers, the mechanics, the working men—the real elements of our strength and the workers-out of our destiny—to unite with us as a body, to bring about, by the concentration of our power, the accomplishment of our object—the management of our own political affairs by the natives.

The Montreal Courier publishes an extract from a letter written at Kingston, in which it is said that the Pole, Von Schultz, who led the invaders at Prescott, pretends that he had a commission from the Government of the United States, as an officer in the expedition; but that his papers fell into the hands of a Mr. B., of Prescott, an American, and cannot now be found. We venture to say that the Government of the United States never gave him any such commission, and never heard of him before.

The following is a sample from the Mackenzie's Gazette. Here is a paper established by a foreigner, who is not a citizen of the United States, nor does he intend to become one. His paper is not devoted to the United States, but exclusively to Canada. He would prefer to publish in that country what he publishes in this, were he not compelled to fly here for refuge. His aim is to excite our citizens to violate the laws of the land for the sake of liberty in Canada. If liberty and republican institutions be sufficient reason for this country to act in behalf of Canada, it is equally so in regard to every other country where these alleged blessings do not exist; and then, to carry out this principle, we must go against all Europe, yea all the world besides!! Are we prepared for this? We might possibly be made to feel the resentment of a "holy alliance."

We are persuaded the exaltation and permanence of a government depend more on its virtue and honesty than on its soldiers and cannon.

Supposing the freedom of the press to be the palladium of our liberties, is this freedom to be extended to every raw foreigner who may employ it to abuse our rulers, our people, or our institutions? Is this freedom open to all the world, as well emissaries and spies as intended residents? if so, we think this boasted blessing will prove a curse. Let the press be unrestricted to natives, but foreigners unnaturalized should not be permitted to speak through any channel against the Government or the people: they should be restricted from political to literary and business pursuits.

"MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE EXTRA,"  
November 14.

"General Theller and Col. Dodge have arrived safe in this city. They will be present at the great meeting of citizens this evening at Vaux-hall."

"Dr. Wolfred Nelson, the hero of St. Dennis, with Mr. Bouchette, Mr. Desrivieres, Dr. Gaudin, and Mr. B. Viger, five of the Bermuda exiles, of whom the British Government stands in such fear, are in the city; they addressed a meeting of 2,000 citizens last night in the great room, Richmond Hill House."

"The above gentlemen, with Mr. Wilson Reid, who has escaped from the great fortress of Kingston, were all in my office here this morning in excellent health and spirits."

"The meeting held last night of the friends to Canada, numbered about two thousand. Sixteen hundred tickets were sold, and then they forced the doors open, so great was the pressure."

"Mrs. Frances Wright attended the meeting—some of her friends urged her to speak. I told Mr. Vale that she ought not to interfere—but she thought differently. Some confusion ensued—she was heard for a few minutes only. I think it would have been more proper had she remained silent. The meeting was a very friendly one, and exhibited an excellent spirit."

## LITERARY.

We have received from the publisher, S. Coleman, New York, "Geraldine," the first part of the Poems of Rufus Dawes.

We have read Geraldine with extreme pleasure: the plot is interesting though not complicated, and the catastrophes natural, yet violent. The closing stanzas, full of horror, are graphically delineative of the natural issue of the preceding story.

Geraldine is the beautiful daughter of a widowed father, and is reared among all the lights of education incident to so refined an age. In her neighborhood, lives another fair one, Alice; and they both fall in love with a foreign incog at a Ball in New York City. He is bewhiskered and besentimental'd as all flashy incog foreigners are; and with his feminine brow and brave beard, he wins the love of the two American beauties. With Geraldine he condescends in a particular degree to play the exquisite lover. Alice is jealous—she attempts, an easy task, to ruin the morals of exotie Waldron. He kills a rival, and remorse and natural inclination drive him to dissipation with a gang of pirates.

Geraldine, all love, mourns his absence. He appears to her in a grove; and with a ferocious kindness, leaves her forever. He embarks in his piratical vessel. The father of Geraldine determines to take her to a Southern clime. They set sail, are overtaken, and taken by the Pirate, Geraldine and her father hide themselves till the fight is over and the ship abandoned by the pirates; then the old gentleman constructing a raft, embarks thereon his daughter, and in the wide ocean set their handkerchief-sail to the winds. Meantime famine reduces the pirate crew to one man; with blood-shot eyes he sits in the bow of the long boat, his vessel being sunk, and awaits his horrible death. At night the moon is described as shining over the waters. He drifts down the current of life on the foaming sea, when suddenly struggling over the waves, a blackened mass approaches him. It is the raft of Geraldine. She is dead, and her enclosed eyes are fixed upon Waldron's preying and ghastly stare. The father is dead also, from famine and long exposure; and Waldron, the pirate lover, plunged into despair at the sight, plunges into the deep. The story ends.

It is beautifully described; the poetry is thrilling, exquisite, and just such poetry as we had a right to look for from Dawes. There are faults in it, that we will not particularize here; but they are so minute, that only a professional critic would quarrel about.

We hope every one who has a heart for poetry, will buy the book, and judge for themselves.

The balance of the Poems will be published about Christmas, and as it is a thorough Native American work in point and fact, and by a man who loves his country as an idol, we hope our own readers will patronize it. To boast of a protective disposition to native authors, and not to buy their works, is but a poor fulfilment of our principles and creed.

"Dr. SLEIGH, the lecturer, well known in Philadelphia, it appears by papers brought in the Great Western, has been lecturing at Liverpool on the subject of Democracy, as shown in this country. He represents our form of government as a curse on human nature."—*Phila. Ledger.*

This doctor's sentiments are, we fear, in progress of being verified, and that exclusively by the instrumentality of aliens; who, without a speedy remedy, will hold the balance of power in this country, and, virtually, the keeping of our institutions in their own hands.

Americans, will you slumber on? will you abandon your rights? will you entail on posterity the heaviest curse that ever prostrated a nation, and leave it in the power and at the mercy of a controlling, levelling, disorganizing foreign faction? We implore you, for the sake of peace, independence and our country, to rise up in your strength, while it may yet be practicable, and put a barrier to the deluge which threatens to bury all in ruin. Advert to the fate of former Republics, and take warning.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LOOK OUT FOR RIOTS.—Were we to express ourselves with half the violence towards an Abolition agitator, who had come among us, as the Boston Liberator does in the annexed paragraph, towards Rev. Mr. GURLEY and ELLIOT CRESSON, we should be trumpeted far and near, by the anti-slavery organs, as getters-up of riots. But these "non-resistance" men, when they threaten and bully, it is all peaceful, kind, and Christian; they only wish there was "no human government" to put down riots, and then the millennium would be begun!

From the Liberator.

R. R. GURLEY and ELLIOT CRESSON.—These pseudo friends and real despisers of the colored population of this country have ventured to show themselves in New England, and are now impudently endeavoring to raise funds for the purpose of expelling the free people of color from their native land, and giving additional security to the holders of slaves. With Christian fidelity we brand them upon the forehead as hypocrites, who deserve to be held in universal abhorrence. Those whom they pretend to commiserate detect them as among their worst enemies. Mr. GURLEY, we understand, is in this vicinity, and Mr. CRESSON at Hanover, N. H. Let them beware how they insult the moral sense and sound understanding of the people of New England.

The Liberator is a dishonest, false, calumnious paper. It is the vehicle, not of argument and reason, but of angry passions and vengeful feelings; and we certainly could entertain no respect for any one of intelligence who would support it in its malign course; the propagator of slander is as vile as the slanderer himself.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, the able, humane, and patriotic agent of the Colonization Society, is, without exception, one of the most guileless men with whom we have the happiness of an acquaintance. His reputation is safe in the keeping of a large number of the wisest and the best

of his fellow men, not only in America, but in other quarters of the globe. It is guarded by the broad shield of public approbation, and the shafts of heartless malignity hurled at it, will fall harmless at the feet of the intended victim, or recoil with effect upon the head of the assailant.

It must be plain, from our own admission, that Mr. Gurley needs not our defence. We stand, in this case, as a counterbalance to the Liberator—the one applauds; the other condemns, while the object is out of the reach of either.

The defence of this philanthropist was not our purpose, but to gratify our own personal feelings in expressing our favorable sentiments of irreproachable character.

In truth, so unjust, so false is this calumny, that, were it our object to select an individual within the compass of our knowledge, with whom to exchange the identity of the present or the prospect of the future, (even though the Liberator's battery should keep incessantly open,) that man would be the abused, but unharmed, R. R. Gurley.

"In the Richmond Hill Theatre last night was a Canadian meeting, at which were present the Bermuda (Canadian) exiles. Wolfred Nelson and M. Bouchette, ex-Editor of the Quotidienne, made addresses. Mackenzie delivered a lecture. FANNY WRIGHT, being present, was called for, which led to a row. Fanny, however, made a speech, contending that the democracy of the country should enlist heart and soul for the democracy of Canada, &c. &c. Theller and Dodge, who escaped from Quebec, have arrived in this city."—*N. Y. Correspondent's Nat. Intel.*

If no other consideration operated to bring the Canadian enterprise into disrepute; that of Fanny Wright's being engaged in it would be sufficient. No thing from her can be worthy of the least attention.

Viewing her in relation to her conduct, we are presented with the paradox, that Wright is always wrong.

## LATEST FROM HARRISBURG.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Yesterday.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania sacked by a Mob.—We have seen and conversed with a gentleman who left Harrisburg yesterday morning, and who was present at the proceedings in the Legislature on Wednesday.

Long before the hour of meeting, the Senate Chamber was taken possession of by a mob, who, by their threats, deterred the Senate from meeting. The President, Mr. Penrose, appeared, and adjourned the Senate without further proceedings.

In the House, the fifty-six Leeco-focos took possession, according to their adjournment, at ten o'clock. The House was filled with ruffians. At two o'clock, the Whig members appeared, according to their adjournment, when Mr. Spackman, of Philadelphia, at the request of the Speaker, Mr. Cunningham, advanced to the Speaker's chair, then filled by Mr. Hopkins, for the purpose of moving an adjournment. When he reached the platform, and was about to move the adjournment, he was seized by some of the mob, who filled the aisles and lobbies, and thrust out of the House. The signal of tumult having been given, the mob on the outside rushed in, tearing down the doors, and the members and peaceful citizens made their escape through the windows, a number of which were broken out.

"Spirit of the People.—A meeting was held in Washington city, on Monday evening, on the subject of Canada, which is reported to have been one of the largest ever held in the District."

[Phila. Ledger.]

Who is the Ledger's authority for that report. It was very dishonest to endeavor to create the impression on the public mind that even a respectable minority of the persons present went there in approbation of the object of the meeting, which was not the fact.

Without endorsing the following sentiment, or being convinced of the truth of the illustration of the danger of chartering another United States Bank, we give it to our readers for its strength and beauty. It is worthy the mind of its gifted author.

"A woodman, said he, humbly petitioned the forest to grant him a small piece of timber, a very small piece indeed, in order that he might make him an axe heave for this axe. The forest held a council and granted the apparently moderate request. The woodman shaped and fitted his helve, and returning, soon felled the forest around him. The axe, Mr. C. remarked, was the Bank. Give it a charter, and you supply the helve, and soon the free of American Liberty will fall prostrate before it."

## WHAT OSTENTATIOUS FOOLS.

DUEL IN THE AIR.—In looking over the files of an old publication, we observe the account of a duel fought in Paris, by M. de Grandpee and M. de Pigue, each in a balloon! They took with them their seconds and each a blunderbuss, having been cut loose, instantaneously ascended to the height of 900 yards, being distant from each other about 80 yards, fired. The ball of one of the aerial combatants entered the others' balloon, which occasioned the escape of gas and a rapid descent, which dashed him and second to the earth, killing both. The other mounted aloft with his second, and descended seven leagues from Paris, with his second unhurt.—*Niagara Dem.*

These aeronauts took flight as if on their way to Heaven: precisely the opposite was their true destination.

At this time, our liberties are in jeopardy and our privileges are snatched at by the minions of despotism. When foreign radicals, bigots and desperadoes are flocking to our shores to sow the seeds of discord, fanaticism and crime, every American patriot should be awake to the evils they are fastening upon us and upon our posterity. These facts admit of no apology, no extenuation, no delay. They are prostrating our national landmarks, enervating our republican sentiments, and sapping the foundations of our government. And will you, fellow citizens, join in the wild and general mischief? Will you rejoice amid the melancholy ruins, and swell the shouts of victory around the fragments of your temples of liberty? God forbid! Awake, then, before the awful truth is revealed! before the alarming dangers of foreign power and the destructive influence of party madness hurry you on to the horrors of reality! Purify your altars of the unholy sacrifices which have been offered upon them to anarchy and despotism; set up your defences round about the portals of your sacred places; plant your sentinels on the ramparts, and hang your banners on the outer wall—and all may yet be safe. These things must be done, and done quickly, fellow citizens, if you would preserve your blood-bought inheritance. Again, in the language of Washington, "I warn you to moderate the fury of party spirit," and "to guard against the mischief of foreign intrigue!"—*Nat. Banner.*

## IN SENATE, MONDAY, DEC. 4.

The Hon. Wm. R. KING, of Alabama, President *pro tem.*, took the chair—when thirty-four members were in attendance.

A resolution passed appointing a Committee to join that of the House, to wait on the President, and inform him that a *quorum* was present, and ready to receive any communication he might make.

The usual resolution for supplying the members with newspapers was adopted; when the Senate adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Several petitions were presented. The President's Message was received, read, ordered to be printed; when the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1838.

The SPEAKER took the chair, and the roll being called, 113 members answered to their names, the Delegate from Florida inclusive.

On presentation of the election certificate of Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, Mr. Jones contested his right to a seat, on the ground that, by an act of Congress of March 3, 1817, delegates were elected for the same term as members; that having been previously qualified as Delegate from Wisconsin, and having only served one term, he claimed his seat for another term.

By a resolution the House went into the election of a Clerk, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Franklin,) *viva voce*. There were nine candidates proposed. The contest, after the second ballot, settled down between Mr. Clark, of D. C., and Mr. Garland, of Va., and eventuated in the election of the latter gentleman by 2 votes.

A motion was made to respond to the Senate through the assistant clerk, declaring both bodies organized and ready to receive the President's Message, which, being opposed on the score of informality, (the clerk elect not having assumed his post,) failed; whereupon the House adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

A Committee was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that they were ready to receive his message.

The President's Message was received, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

A resolution passed allowing the widow of the late Clerk pay to the 3d December; when the House adjourned.

Nothing of particular interest transpired in either House on the 5th.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Both Houses met. The standing committees of the Senate were announced by the CHAIR. The various subjects of the President's message were referred to the respective committees, and sundry resolutions introduced.

The House took up the Wisconsin contested election, which was postponed.

The standing committees of the House will be announced on Monday next, to which day both Houses adjourned.

## REPT SILKS AND FRENCH MERINOS.—Open ed this day

20 pieces Rept Silks  
10 do Figured Repts  
63 do French Merinos.  
The above will be sold very cheap.  
Also, a large supply of French wool, opened on our second story.  
BRADLEY & CATLETT.  
Dec. 8

NEW HONEY.—Fine flavored country Honey, for table use, put up in jars of convenient size for families, just received at  
TODD'S Drug Store.  
Dec. 8

IRISH LINENS.—We have just received,  
50 pieces fine Irish Linens,  
100 do medium qualities  
which are warranted pure linen.  
BRADLEY & CATLETT.  
Dec. 8

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calfskins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any style in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.  
J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz:  
Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Turf, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.  
Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.  
Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cork soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic.  
Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentleman J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calfskins and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting lasts perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.  
Dec. 8

THE SOUTHERN SILK MANUAL, and Farmer's Magazine.—This work will be published under the auspices of a number of gentlemen actively engaged in the cultivation of *Morus Multicaulis*, feeding of the worms, and the manufacture of silk. It will be edited by E. YEATES REESE, and furnished to subscribers at one dollar per annum.

Ample arrangements have been made, and correspondents established, to enable the editor to present a work containing all the information necessary to the planting and cultivation of the trees, the feeding of the worms, and the successful management of the entire silk business. The work will also contain valuable information on agriculture and farming generally.

It will be the particular object of the editor to promote the interest of those engaged in the silk culture in the Southern and Western States; as there the cultivator possesses peculiar advantages in respect to climate, soil, labor, &c.  
Orders by letter, (post paid) with the subscription for the year, will receive prompt attention. Address E. YEATES REESE, Baltimore.  
Persons desirous to have the above valuable work supplied by calling at my store, near the 7 Buildings.  
Dec. 8 F. HOWARD, Agent.